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EDITORIAL NOTE

Our Enemy: The Prussian is still alive and vigorous behind the firing line, even while men on both sides of the line are dying for the sake of something finer and higher. To find him, vigorous and active, we have only to consult the columns of a recent issue of the official Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, where we find the following statement by Dr. Walter Rathenau, chairman of the largest electrical manufacturing company in Germany:

We began the war a year too soon. When we have secured a German peace we must begin at once a reorganization upon a broader and firmer basis than ever before. Establishments that produce raw material essential to the army must not only continue their work, but enter into it upon lines of increased energy, forming thus a kernel of economic Germany in preparing in the economic sense for the next war. We must carefully calculate in advance, in view of lessons learned in this war, what our country lacks in raw material or essentials of raw materials, and secure immense reserves to remain unused until a day in the future.

We must organize as genuine an industrial mobilization as we had a military mobilization. Every technician or semi-technician, enrolled or not in the list of mobilized force, must be empowered through official credentials to take charge and direction of a great establishment upon the second day following a new declaration of war. Every establishment manufacturing for commercial purposes must be mobilized also, and understand officially that upon the third day after declaration of war its entire abilities are to be devoted to serving the army upon demand.

Such statements as this demand thoughtful attention from every one who, in whatever way, is fighting our common enemy, which, for convenience sake, though perhaps not with entire adequacy, has been termed "Prussianism."

We are engaged in a war, and our service in that war should be uppermost in our thoughts; but the one fact that deserves our closest thought and attention is that in this war we are seeking for peace. Victory will not bring of its own accord a universal peace. This can neither be said too often nor too strongly insisted upon. Victory is only a step toward a governed world and a universal peace. It is the removal of an obstacle that prevents our laying down the foundations of that peace. That obstacle is Prussianism. Prussianism is our enemy in the sense that a boulder or stump is the enemy of one who would cultivate his fields for the benefit of his fellow-men. The fields of peace are the civilized countries of the world. To remove from one or two of these countries the obstacle to peace, only to permit it to remain in other countries, is as futile a thing as any people can engage in. The organization, the military activities, the concentration upon war aims so urgent upon us today, are, it must be remembered, in themselves temporary activities only, and, when otherwise maintained, then for the purpose for which they are now employed, absolutely antagonistic to peace. If we can

continue these activities, and enlarge them with this thought clearly in mind, we may perhaps come nearer to that which we are all seeking. Upon the strength of this purpose depends our hope. This constitutes an obligation that rests upon all of us alike, every moment of every day that the war lasts.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1828.

The Eighty-ninth Annual Report of the Directors

Presented at the Annual Meeting in Washington, D. C., May 19, 1917

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE DIRECTORS

The Gradual Rise of a Constructive Pacifism

THE American Peace Society enters upon its 90th year with greater opportunities and with larger promise of usefulness than ever before in its history. In the great forward movement of humanity which has marked the span of its life it has borne an honorable and sometimes a distinguished part. When the history of the decline and fall of the war system comes to be written, it will not fail to record that our Society in 1837, and again in 1838 and 1839, secured from the Congress of the United States serious consideration of a proposal for the establishment of a permanent international tribunal for the avoidance of war, and that in 1840 the president of our Society, William Ladd, published his epoch-making "Essay on a Congress of Nations." Neither will the historian of the period fail to note the contribution made by the Society, not only through its eminent leaders like William Ladd, Elihu Burritt, William Jay, Charles Sumner, and Benjamin F. Trueblood, but also by the host of undistinguished but devoted souls that it inspired, to the education of the American people in the principles of international goodwill. Surely we may claim for our Society some part of the credit for the unexampled spirit of patient forbearance with which our people have sustained the President in his persistent efforts to protect our citizens and conserve the rights of neutrals and of humanity without resort to war. And now that the war system, to whose destruction we are pledged, has involved us also in its evil web, we have the proud assurance that, on our part at least, the struggle will be waged for no meaner end than the establishment of a new international order on the foundations laid three-quarters of a century ago by the founder of the American Peace Society.

But with all its record of achievement and its prophetic vision of a better world system, our Society must bear its share of responsibility for the demonstrated ineffectiveness of the peace movement in general, and thus for the discredit into which that movement has fallen. This is doubtless due to the fact that, in this country as well as in Europe, the propaganda for international peace has been too exclusively critical and obstructive, rather than creative and constructive. It has denounced the

war system; apportioned blame for the outbreak or the continuance of hostilities; has failed or refused to discriminate between predatory or aggressive and defensive war; has struggled against popular tendencies described as "militaristic," and has generally opposed projects for national defense.

Doubtless much of this critical propaganda has been sound and wholesome, but I am convinced that much of it has been mischievous and deservedly sterile. Too generally it has assumed a "quietist" attitude toward life—that peace—the supreme good of a people—is a negative, passive condition, to be realized by turning one's back on war, by demonstrating again and yet again the hatefulness of war, sometimes even by shirking the obligations, national and personal, which the persistence of the war system imposes. Apart from its demonstrated ineffectiveness, this attitude is open to the further objection that it consecrates the *status quo*, with all its manifest injustices, and gives color to the charge that it exalts peace above justice as a permanent condition of national life and of international relations. In a word, the pacifist has failed to see life steadily, and to see it whole. The central problem is not the avoidance of war for ourselves or for any other nation in a particular instance—however desirable this may be—but the destruction of the baleful system which makes war a natural if not inevitable incident of international relations, which may at any time, however clear our cause, involve us in a death grapple with other nations, and which, even if we manage to escape, still holds the greater part of the world in its grasp. A higher conception of our duty, it seems to me, a clearer realization of the issue confronting the lover of peace, will lead us to turn our attention more from the consideration of our own safety to that of the welfare of humanity, of which we are a part, and from whose interests we cannot and should not wish to separate ourselves. We must "grasp the sorry scheme of things entire" if we would "mould it nearer to the heart's desire."

It is a pleasant duty to recall the fact that the American Peace Society has not been indifferent to this higher obligation. It has never lost sight of the constructive program of its founder; it has for more than two decades devoted its energies increasingly to the promotion of the cause of international arbitration, and it has, since the outbreak of the present war, concentrated its efforts almost exclusively on the task of giving concrete and effective public expression to the aspiration for a new world order based on justice and law. The ADVOCATE OF PEACE, the public utterances of the officers and agents of the Society for several years past and the recent publication of Dr. James B. Scott's notable volume of essays, "Peace Through Justice" (1917), all bear striking testimony to this phase of our work.

It is only proper to recognize the fact that in these later activities of our Society—in shifting the emphasis from criticism to a constructive policy—we have not been alone, but have shared in a widespread movement which has affected all classes of society in our own and other lands, which has drawn into the peace movement large numbers of men of conservative temper and constructive ability who had not been attracted to it in its earlier, critical phase, and which has given it a new importance

and dignity. What was once the dream of a few inspired individuals—Grotius, Sully, William Penn, Saint Pierre, William Ladd—has in our day become the assured hope of all forward-looking minds and the program of the leading statesmen of the world. We may not yet be ready for the choice between hell and Utopia, which a brilliant English writer has put before us, but we are resolved here and now to make once for all the choice between international anarchy and international order.

This new orientation of the peace sentiment of our country and of the world may be said to date from the instructions issued by the Hon. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, to the American delegation to the Second Hague Conference in 1907. These instructions contained three items of capital importance in their bearing on the war system. The first, referring to the work of successive Hague conferences as a "continuous process through which the progressive development of international justice and peace may be carried on," directed the American delegates to "favor the adoption of a resolution by the conference providing for the holding of further conferences within fixed periods and arranging the machinery by which such conferences may be called and the terms of the program may be arranged, without waiting for any new and specific initiative on the part of the powers or any one of them."

The second directed our representatives to support the proposal of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration, and the third enjoined upon them the duty of making efforts "to bring about in the second conference a development of the Hague tribunal into a permanent tribunal composed of judges who are judicial officers and nothing else, who are paid adequate salaries, who have no other occupation, and who will devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods and under a sense of judicial responsibility."

The high and authoritative source from which these projects emanated and the serious and favorable consideration which they received at the hands of the august body to which they were submitted gave them immediate and world-wide recognition as the peace program of the future. They were promptly taken up by the more responsible and important organizations working for international security and order under law, notably by the American Society of International Law, the American Association for International Conciliation, the American Peace Society, the World Peace Foundation, the New York Peace Society, and the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration. Other societies were formed to win public support for one or more of the features of this program—such as the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes (1910), the American Institute of International Law (1912), the World's Court League (1915), and the League to Enforce Peace (1915). The last two organizations named are the direct fruits of the shock of the present war, which has also stimulated the formation of other societies of the older type (such as the Woman's Peace Party, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Neutral Conference Committee, the Church Peace Union, etc.), most of which have associated themselves with the new movement to secure international justice without war. A similar movement has found expression in

Great Britain, Holland, and other foreign lands, and has enlisted the active interest and support of many men of international standing in those countries.

The wide extent and momentum of this new phase of the war against war is, next to the war now in progress, the most important fact in the recent history of civilization, and gives ground for the confident hope that out of the present war there will emerge a true society of nations based on permanent institutions of a legal and legislative character and one in which war will become the last rather than the first resort of civilized States which find their vital interests at variance with those of other States.

Need of Greater Cooperation.

But I cannot help feeling that these numerous organizations, all having a common aim, would gain immeasurably in effectiveness if they could somehow be mobilized or welded together into a more compact force under some form of joint supervision. At the present time there is much wasteful duplication of effort, and there have recently been harmful instances of criticism, and even of open hostility, of one organization with respect to the policy and program of another. It has sometimes seemed as though the house of peace were divided against itself. No doubt diversity of method, and even of doctrine—as in the wider field of religion—is necessary and desirable, but it should be a diversity in unity, an integration of all the agencies working for a better world order, that the one great object which they hold in common may be more effectively advanced.

American Peace Society Reorganized.

The reorganization of the American Peace Society in 1912 was effected for the sole purpose of rendering this common service to the various peace organizations of the country. It ceased to be a separate peace society, with an individual program and propaganda, and became a Federal, representative organization, not absorbing, but, in a sense, embodying all the local peace societies, together with several organizations of a national character—like the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the World Peace Foundation, and later the Church Peace Union, the Intercollegiate Peace Association, the Peace Association of Friends in America, and the American School Peace League.

The revised constitution adopted at the last annual meeting (1916) gave fuller expression to this aim of our Society, and it seems clear that the time has now come for the final consummation of the process by inviting the League to Enforce Peace, the World's Court League, and all other responsible organizations working for international order and good-will, to join with us in making this great cooperative plan effective. It seems to me especially desirable that the American Society of International law, the American Association for International Conciliation, the Japan Society, the International Committee of Y. M. C. Associations, and the great missionary organizations shall be represented in the direction of our Society.

Thus constituted, our Board of Directors will for the first time become truly representative of the entire movement for international justice and adequate to the great task which it has undertaken to perform.

Immediate Objects of the American Peace Society.

The reorganization of the Society in 1912, to which reference has been made, had four immediate objects:

First. The extension of our organization, through local and other constituent societies, into all parts of the United States, thus providing the machinery for more effective general and special propaganda.

Second. The enlargement and improvement of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE to the end that it should become more completely representative of the entire peace movement in all its phases and a more adequate expression of the international mind.

Third. The institution of a national council of peace and arbitration, composed not only of professed peace workers, but more particularly of men of learning and public experience, who should meet from time to time to deliberate concerning the state of international relations.

Fourth. The establishment of a clearing-house of information for all persons and organizations interested in promoting the aims of the Society, whether represented on its board or not.

The generosity of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has made it possible for the Society to carry on the first of these projects with a considerable measure of success. Twenty-eight States have been organized in fifty-three local societies. In addition, six important organizations of national scope—one of them, the American School Peace League, having forty-two State branch societies—are affiliated with our Society and have representation on our Board of Directors. This work of national organization is still going on under the inspiration of our five Departmental Directors, but it could be greatly accelerated and rendered much more effective by a small addition to our resources to provide for an executive director in the home office and two or three additional Departmental Directors.

The second item of our program—the improvement of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE—has been largely effected through the skill and devotion of our Secretary, Arthur D. Call, but it is evident that as the organ of all the forces working for international justice and peace it still leaves much to be desired. To make it what it should be will require the exclusive service of a competent editor, assisted by a group of advisory editors. A plan for such an organization has been drawn up at an estimated annual cost of \$12,000. It is believed that the present organization of the Society, with a president devoting all his time to the service, will make it possible to put into effect the two remaining items of the program of 1912 without delay. Upon the accession to our Board of Directors of representatives of the great societies which we hope now to bring into our Federal organization, we shall have, in the Board, the nucleus of a National Council which can easily be enlarged by inviting to its conferences such people of wisdom and commanding influence as may be willing to serve the common

cause with their counsel. For the maintenance of a clearing-house and bureau of information a small additional sum will be required for clerical assistance.

Proposals for Enlargement of the Work.

The foregoing program—outlined in time of peace—has not lost its importance with the coming of war. Now, more than ever, should the forces that make for reason and good-will in a distracted world hold together and keep their message before the minds of men. Never was the world so ready to listen, and even those whose ears are stopped by the din of arms today will hear tomorrow. But the war has brought new responsibilities, and has pushed into the foreground of opportunity some older ones. This is especially true of the movement for the creation of a new world order to which we have now, as a people, been committed by the noble appeal of the President and the patriotic response of the Congress. Together with the rest of the American people, the American Peace Society is now at war “to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.”

How can we, as an organization, most effectively contribute to this great aim—the age-long dream of our inspired leaders which the President has by his noble utterance transmuted into the will of a great people?

I. In the first place, it seems to me, by giving to the Government our unqualified and unwavering support in its military aims. The way to the peace which we crave—the peace for which we have so long striven, the only peace worth striving for—is now through war—the war of democracy against autocracy, of international order against international anarchy. With the methods of waging that war, we have no concern. As individuals, we may have decided opinions on such questions as the wisdom of conscription or universal training for military service, or whether our people shall contribute an expeditionary force, large or small, for service abroad, but as a society our only concern is to have the war so fought that it shall, as speedily and as completely as possible, realize the purpose for which we have undertaken it.

II. In the second place, we must keep constantly before our minds the high aims with which we have engaged in the struggle, and must steadfastly support the President in maintaining those aims unimpaired. Whatever may befall, the war must not be allowed to degenerate into a war for revenge, for conquest, or any other selfish ends. We fight only “for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included, for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.” In such a war there is no place for the brute passion of hatred or for the fearful suspicion that breeds intolerance and persecution.

III. In the third place, we should now, it seems to me, take up the task of aiding to the full extent of our capacity and influence in preparing the minds and forming the will of the people of our own and other lands

for the coming reconstruction. To fight for it is not enough. It is quite as necessary to educate for it. If the war ends only in a peace, even in a victorious peace, we shall have suffered defeat. It is only in so far as we gain the end for which we are going to war that we shall be able to justify the great decision. And that end will not be attained unless the peoples of the warring countries will it.

Specific Suggestions.

The propaganda at present in progress in our own and other lands is discursive, confused, and—like the missionary movement of a generation ago—too contentious to be wholly effective. Now that the peace movement has—like the missionary movement—become scientific and constructive, it, too, should draw together its scattered forces and divided energies into one concerted drive. Numerous projects of varying merit have been put forth, some by powerful societies, some by little-known men, in all civilized countries. All of these require to be studied, weighed, and widely disseminated by some central organization of a representative character. This task should, in my opinion, be undertaken by the American Peace Society, and its extensive and growing organization placed at the service of any person or society that has a contribution to make to this world debate. Specifically, it should aid the propaganda in the following ways:

(1) By gathering all obtainable literature in any language dealing with modern causes of war and proposed solutions and by furnishing all necessary bibliographical material concerning the same.

(2) By preparing and supplying summaries of all important contributions to the literature of those subjects.

(3) By inviting and publishing important studies of the problems involved. Substantial prizes should from time to time be offered with the view of obtaining important contributions of this nature.

(4) By holding frequent conferences of publicists and other men of learning and public experience for the serious discussion of the more important proposals of reconstruction and by publishing reports or abstracts of the proceedings.

(5) By publishing translations into German, French, Italian, and Spanish of the most important contributions (or at least of adequate abstracts thereof) under the foregoing four heads.

(6) By publishing a weekly journal of superior literary quality and authority for the discussion of international problems and of the relation of our own country thereto.

(7) By organizing a press bureau through which to secure the extensive publication in newspapers here and abroad of articles of merit dealing with the problem of world anarchy and its cure.

(8) By systematically supplying propagandist literature of a high order to a large but select list of statesmen, publicists, editors, and other persons of influence in all foreign countries.

IV. Another sphere of activity which invites our Society is the study of national and racial conditions and tendencies which have in them the seeds of future trouble for us and for the world. The study of an important

phase of the Japanese problem made by the Commission on Relations with Japan appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and recently published under the title of "The Japanese Problem in the United States," furnishes a type of investigation that should be vigorously prosecuted in other threatening areas. The rise of the sentiment of nationality among most oriental peoples at the present time raises problems of a menacing character to our western civilization—problems with which in our present state of knowledge we are utterly unfit to deal. Surely such questions as our future relations with China, with her integrity menaced by more ambitious and better-organized powers; our policy with respect to Mexico and to the Caribbean States; our future attitude toward oppressed peoples like the Armenians, should receive the most careful study and consideration. Here is a vast field of constructive statesmanship toward which we might well contribute our increment of trustworthy information and of sound, balanced judgment, which might in the years to come prove an important factor in the great task of establishing law and order in the world.

V. A further opportunity for service presents itself to our Society in the general but unorganized effort of the American people to cope with the widespread misery which has resulted from the war. It is a notorious fact that our benefactions have been wholly inadequate either to the need or to our resources. The burden of Belgium, of Poland, of the Armenians and Syrians will not be less nor will our responsibility be diminished by our entry into the war, and if the struggle be prolonged, new misery at home and abroad will cry out for aid. As a national society for the promotion of human well-being through the supremacy of reason and good-will, it seems to me that we may properly put our wide organization at the service of this great cause. Possibly we may give greater effectiveness to the numerous agencies at present engaged in the work of relief by imparting to them a certain unity of effort; possibly we may aid them all by furnishing a central clearing-house of information and publicity; certainly we might be of substantial service in utilizing our branch and affiliated societies and our departmental and other agents for the collection of funds. The direction and extent of the service which we should be able to render in this field would depend on the relations of cooperation which we should be able to establish with the more important relief organizations. For the purpose of working out a plan of cooperative action I would recommend the appointment of a special committee of the directors to confer with the directors of such organizations.

Financial Features of the Task.

It is apparent, from the foregoing outline of our actual and potential activities, that our contribution to the great cause to which we are pledged will be limited only by our financial resources and our ability to handle them wisely. Our present income is barely sufficient to carry us as we are, and, as I have pointed out, should be supplemented at once by additional funds of say \$15,000 to enable us to carry out with some degree of completeness the program of 1912—including the conversion of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* into a more important and influential magazine of international progress and the maintenance

of an adequate clearing-house and bureau of information for international workers everywhere. We are not without hope that the Carnegie Peace Endowment may feel that an increase of its subvention to cover these items would be a wise expenditure of its funds.

The more ambitious program which I have ventured to put before you can be realized only through the expenditure of large additional funds, amounting perhaps to \$50,000 or \$60,000 per annum. Such an addition to our general resources can hardly be expected at present, but may well prove to be the reward of efficient service in the trying period immediately before us. But may we not reasonably hope that adequate support will be forthcoming for the more important and the more pressing items of that program—such as the proposed study of projects for international reorganization, the investigation of social and racial conditions that threaten the peace of the future, and the suggested weekly journal of international progress? One or another of these projects may appeal to the directors of our great humanitarian foundations or to public-spirited men of wealth, who might be glad to avail themselves of our organization and experience to carry it through.

In the 84th annual report of the American Peace Society our secretary, Dr. Trueblood, recites the fact that the Carnegie Peace Endowment had voted "to make our Society the agent of their general propaganda in this country," and had "granted an important subvention for that purpose." It is this grant, annually renewed since that date, which has made it possible for us to expand our organization, as above described, and to make of it a really national and effective instrument of our general propaganda. This work of organization may well be regarded as a necessary preliminary to the special service contemplated in the arrangement referred to; nor can we doubt that the propaganda which it has made possible and which has, in method as well as in doctrine, been so largely inspired by the distinguished secretary of the Carnegie Endowment, has been substantially such as that organization would have had us carry on. But I can't help feeling that the status of our Society as the agent of the general propaganda of the Endowment in this country calls for closer relations of confidence, cooperation, and responsibility between the two organizations. The Endowment should approve in advance of the propaganda or other purposes to which our Society proposes to devote the subvention granted, and should, by a proper, detailed report, be put in a position to approve or disapprove of the manner in which the work was done.

In other words, while the annual grant of the Carnegie Endowment to our Society is in one sense a benefaction, essential to our continued activity on any scale commensurate with our past service, to say nothing of the larger service which we aspire to render, it is in another sense a *quid pro quo*, a grant of a specific sum to enable us to render a specific service—a service which we must render in order to justify a request for the renewal of the grant from year to year. It is this latter and, to my mind, more important aspect of the matter that has emboldened me to suggest that for further service—such as the projected improvement of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and the institution of a clearing-house for workers in the field of international relations—the endow-

ment might wish to utilize our organization. I can conceive of no better way in which the propaganda of the endowment in this country could be promoted.

The American Peace Society as a General Agent.

I have dwelt on this matter of our relations to the Carnegie Endowment for the further reason that they suggest a method by which other important features of our program may find the necessary financial support. The American Peace Society invites the American community, specifically any and every individual member or organization of the community that would promote the cause of international peace and justice, to employ it as the agent of their propaganda. We do not ask for benefactions, but for opportunity. We have no ambition but to serve, and our aspiration is to serve all who are willing to strive with us for a better world order.

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, *President.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the requirement of section 8 of our Constitution, I respectfully submit herewith my annual report.

The War.

The outstanding fact in the mind of us all is that our nation is today at war with the Imperial German Government. Steps leading most immediately to this result followed directly from the policy of that Government, especially avowed since February 1, 1917, of sinking indiscriminately vessels approaching ports controlled by the Entente Allies. Not so much because of the loss of property, but because of the destruction of neutral lives, the President of the United States appeared before an extraordinary session of Congress April 2, 1917, and, taking the position that the German Government constitutes a menace and a challenge to all humanity, he asked the Congress to declare that a state of war exists with that government. He recommended further the utmost cooperation in counsel and action with the Entente Allies, the extension of liberal financial aid to them, the mobilization of all the material resources of America, the full equipment of the navy, the immediate enrollment of an army of 500,000 men—in short, that the nation “exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.”

The Peace Movement.

Thus we are at war. For the purposes of this report, however, it is fitting that we record, as far as possible, the facts relating to the organized Peace Movement of America.

Outside the American Peace Society, as appears elsewhere in these pages, there have been recently some thirty-four organizations in the United States working more or less regularly in the interest of international peace. Some of these work in closest harmony with the American Peace Society. But nearly all of them have, upon the entrance of this country into the war, abandoned or materially modified active work for peace.

As for the American Peace Society, we may be encouraged to recall that it has lived for nearly a century in spite of the fact that during that time the United States has participated in at least eleven wars—the Black Hawk, the Cherokee Indian, the Creek Indian, the Florida Indian, the Aroostook Disturbance, the Mexican, the Apache-Navajo and Utah War, the Seminole Indian, the Civil, the Spanish-American Wars, and the Philippine Insurrection. Besides, it is true that the American Peace Society was organized as a result of wars and at a time when Greece was, with the aid of Russia, France, and Great Britain, winning her independence by war. That same year, 1828, Russia declared war against Turkey. In another decade, Great Britain was fighting the Opium War in China; and a short time after France was waging war in Morocco. Then followed the wars for Italian liberty and union, the Crimean War, the Franco-Prussian War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Turko-Italian War. There have been many other wars during this period. But through all of these the American Peace Society has lived and grown. Its magazine, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, has appeared regularly and with an increased circulation. Not less encouraging, all the principles of the American Peace Society remain substantially unchanged and unchallenged. The vitality that won the friendly interest and support of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles Sumner, William Jay, Elihu Burritt, has not ceased. The President of the United States and responsible statesmen over the world are enunciating anew the plans and program of the American Peace Society.

War is no less silly because our nation is engaged in it. The crime of it cannot be laid, however, at the door of any nation alone, much less of our own. It presents its positive and negative, its active and passive phases, but the calumny of it all is directly chargeable to the nations in their collective relationships. Individual willfulness of nations plays its part; but the failure to organize themselves in the ways of a governed world for the promotion of rational international behavior is the sad failure of states. A governed world as a substitute for war is the hope of the society of nations.

This is the plain philosophical background of the American Peace Society. Your officers, therefore, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, have, on the platform and through the columns of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, done all in their power to keep before the world this ancient faith and purpose. They are continuing to do this, and shall, with your advice and cooperation, so continue.

For this work must not cease. Above the din of battles is heard from all the nations, we do well to repeat, the cry for a governed world in the interests of a permanent peace. We cannot see tomorrow, nor what it may bring forth. It seems as if we were entering a new world, with an order of human relationships of which we have little dreamed. This may prove to be the case. In any event, whatever the outcome, this much we do know, that men will continue with renewed energy their struggle against the losses and the injustices of war. In that struggle the American Peace Society will play its part, let us hope manfully as of old. No pride of opinion, no selfish purpose, no trivial thing must be permitted to interfere with that service.

Death of Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood.

The following self-explanatory resolution was introduced by the Executive Committee, and unanimously passed at a special meeting held in the Society's rooms, November 10, 1916. The resolution reads:

"The Executive Committee of the American Peace Society records with profound sorrow the death of Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, who served this Society as its General Secretary for twenty-three years. His death, which occurred October 26 at his home, Newton Highlands, Massachusetts, brought to its close a life rich with service and of large importance to the cause of international peace. We of the Committee express our sympathy to Mrs. Trueblood and her two daughters, and wish them to know that we, as best we can, purpose to keep alive in the work of the American Peace Society the commanding spirit of this great and good man who has gone from us."

Dr. George W. Kirchwey.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey assumed the active presidency of the American Peace Society, beginning January 1, 1917. He first presided at the meeting of the Executive Committee December 29, 1916.

Executive Committee.

Since the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, held in Washington May 13, 1916, the Executive Committee has held eleven meetings. The main matters coming before these various meetings may be briefly summarized:—

The Society has received from the Permanent Peace Fund during the year \$4,002.19, an increase of about \$1,000 over the usual annual income from that source. The bonds heretofore listed under our reserve fund, and known as the J. C. Kelly Real Estate Mortgage Bonds, have been paid, and the amount, \$1,500, added to our cash balance.

The Secretary of the Society has been obliged to curtail somewhat the number of his addresses outside of Washington. He has, however, been able to speak in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Atlantic City, New Jersey; Hartford, Bristol, New Britain, and New Haven, Connecticut; Providence, R. I.; Keene, N. H., and Boston, Mass. Perhaps it should be recorded that he has taken part in two debates, one in Washington with Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League; the other in New York City, planned with Mr. Hudson Maxim, who, however, because of a misunderstanding, did not appear. Your Secretary has attempted to win from the various Divisions and Sections of the Society their official ratification of the Constitution of the American Peace Society as adopted at its last meeting. With the exception of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Cincinnati, such ratification is practically complete.

The Executive Committee has voted that the railroad fares and necessary hotel bills occasioned by attendance of members upon the Executive Committee meetings should be paid by the Society.

Various petitions for financial assistance have been presented to the Executive Committee, all of which have been deferred, pending our financial reorganization.

Notwithstanding the embarrassing increase in the cost of paper, the Committee voted that the *ADVOCATE OF*

PEACE should be published on its present basis until further notice. The contract for publishing the paper was relet to Judd & Detweiler, Inc., printers of the *National Geographic Magazine*, for the past fiscal year.

The persons regularly employed at the Washington office of the American Peace Society at some time during the year have been as follows: President, George W. Kirchwey, salary, \$6,000; secretary, Arthur D. Call, salary, \$4,000; assistant editor of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, Clarke F. Hunn, salary, \$1,500; office secretary, Joseph Schaaff, salary, \$75 a month; office librarian, part time service, Miss Flora L. P. Johnson (now resigned), salary, \$10 a week; stenographer in Miss Johnson's place, Miss Mildred Loudon, salary, \$10 a week; office stenographer, Miss Laura E. Gilman, salary, \$65 a month, now resigned, and Miss Thelma Winger, stenographer, \$10 a week.

The usual subventions to Division, Section, and other societies have been deferred with the exception of Chicago, Buffalo, and Connecticut, and the grant to the California field which has been reduced from \$1,000 to \$300. In some cases the Committee awaits the action of the individual societies under the new Constitution of the American Peace Society and in other cases the reorganization of the finances of the Society.

The subventions, as heretofore appropriated, have been as follows:

New York Peace Society.....	\$6,000	
Dr. Dutton (salary).....	1,000	
Dr. Dutton (expenses allowed).....	500	
		\$7,500
California Peace Society.....	\$1,000	
Mr. Root (salary).....	2,000	
Mr. Root (rent).....	150	
		\$3,150
Intercollegiate Peace Association.....		\$1,200
New England Department.....	\$1,000	
Dr. Tryon (salary).....	2,500	
		\$3,500
Dr. J. J. Hall (salary).....	\$2,000	
Dr. Hall (expenses).....	\$150 to 350	
		\$2,250
Chicago Peace Society.....	\$1,500	
Secretary's salary	2 500	
Secretary's expenses	25	
		\$4,025
Other Appropriations:		
Buffalo Peace Society.....	\$250	
Connecticut Peace Society.....	250	
German-American Peace Society.....	200	
Maine Peace Society.....	50	
Maryland Peace Society.....	250	
Missouri Peace Society.....	50	
Nebraska Peace Society.....	50	
New Hampshire Peace Society.....	50	
Pennsylvania Peace and Arbitration Society.....	500	
Vermont Peace Society.....	50	
Wisconsin Peace Society.....	50	

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, held in New York, February 23, 1917, it was voted that the Committee recommend to the Trustees of the Endowment, at their meeting in April, that the subvention of

\$25,000 to the American Peace Society and \$6,000 to the New York Peace Society be omitted from the budget with the thought that any money granted to the American Peace Society be taken from the emergency fund of the Endowment. At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment the matter of the subvention of \$25,000 to this Society was left to the Executive Committee of the Endowment; that Executive Committee has decided to take no action upon the subvention until after the Annual May Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society.

A Conference of Peace Workers, upon the initiative of Senator H. La Fontaine and the American Peace Society, was held in New York October 26-27, 1916. The invitations were sent out by the Church Peace Union, the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, and the American Peace Society. The expenses of the meeting were met by the Church Peace Union. As a result of the Conference resolutions were adopted, a questionnaire prepared, and a Continuation Committee of Nine organized for the purpose of making the results of the questionnaire profitable and for the purpose of organizing a later and larger conference of peace workers. After a number of meetings the Continuation Committee reported the results of the questionnaire, which results were afterward printed on pages 101-103 and page 115, volume 79, of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. It was voted to refer the matter of calling a larger conference to the American Peace Society. This larger conference was called for February 22-23, and held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City. Six sessions of the conference were held, as a result of which resolutions were adopted, including the program of the American Peace Society. This meeting is fully reported on pages 115-116, volume 79, of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

The President, the Secretary, and Dr. Dutton were appointed delegates to represent the Society at the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia, April 20-21, 1917, at which meeting both the President and Dr. Dutton delivered addresses.

It has been proposed that the Department Directors might well devote their time to the work of Syrian and Armenian relief. While this matter has received considerable attention, it has not yet been definitely arranged. Dr. Dutton, having resigned as Director to the New York-New Jersey Department, is no longer on the pay-roll. The subvention of \$1,200 has not been granted to the Intercollegiate Peace Association.

At its meeting March 9, 1917, the Executive Committee passed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that we, the members of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, recognize with deep appreciation the efforts of President Wilson to avoid war, and at the same time to protect the honor of the nation and the lives and rights of our citizens. We wish to assure him of our hearty support in his determination to secure recognition of the claims of justice and humanity."

The Committee has expressed the belief that every effort should be made to avert the passage by the various State legislatures of laws for compulsory military training in the schools, but that there should be little expression of opinion in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* on matters

of immediate political significance, such as conscription and universal military training.

A volume entitled "Peace Through Justice" has been published under the direction of the Executive Committee. The book contains three papers written by James Brown Scott, each of which has a vital relation to the principles of the American Peace Society. An initial edition of one thousand volumes was printed by the Oxford University Press. It is now planned to issue a new revised and somewhat enlarged edition of this valuable volume at an early date.

As a result of a proposal from J. W. Hammond, of Minnesota, that a bronze tablet be secured by the Society in memory of Dr. Trueblood, and offering to contribute a small sum for such a memorial, the Executive Committee voted, April 6, 1917, that the advisability of raising a Trueblood Fund, instead of such a testimonial, be brought before the meeting of the Board of Directors in May.

Proposals looking to a change in certain parts of our Constitution have been considered.

By special vote, January 26, the subventions to the Buffalo and Connecticut Divisions were continued for the current year, and in the same amount as heretofore.

During the year Samuel J. Elder and Theodore Marburg have resigned from the Board of Directors and Eugene Levering from the Executive Committee.

These constitute a brief summary of the main matters which have been brought to the attention of the Executive Committee.

Our Members

Reorganization of the work in Chicago incident to the resignation of Mr. Louis Lochner; the division of sentiment in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts between the principles of this Society and the principles of the League to Enforce Peace; changing views incident to our country being at war, and other conditions, have affected the membership of our Society. This membership to date, compared with two years preceding, is as follows:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Divisions	4,789	5,831	5,840
Sections	1,408	1,060	1,091
Direct Members	1,099	958	944
Grand Total Members.....	7,296	7,849	7,875

The Advocate of Peace.

Your Secretary has continued to edit the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. Its views and messages are read around the world. We frequently hear of its influence in Australia, Japan, Europe. Our own public press quotes from it more frequently than at any time during the last five years. In its columns the attempt has been faithfully to express month by month a worthy, albeit limited, interpretation of world affairs, and as sanely as possible the objects of the American Peace Society in the light of the new need. The record of these interpretations and feelings is there. It can be read by any who may for any reason be interested. In every line of it the editor has attempted to speak as best he might out of the ancient spirit of this honorable Society.

The monthly distributions of the *ADVOCATE* for the year have been as follows:

To members on subscription.....	7,296
To subscribing non-members.....	305
Free copies mailed.....	1,799
On hand at home office.....	600

Total Edition 10,000

The Field.

The American Peace Society is organized into five Departments; 27 Divisions, all of which, except one, are State societies; 27 Section societies, and 6 affiliated societies each entitled to elect a Director of the American Peace Society, as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.

Central West Department, 116 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 New England Department, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 New York-New Jersey Department, New York City.
 Pacific Coast Department, 1111 Hobart Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
 South Atlantic States Department, 321 No. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

DIVISIONS.

1. Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society, The, Buffalo, N. Y.
2. California Peace Society, The, 1119 Hobart Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
3. Connecticut Peace Society, The, Hartford, Conn.
4. Delaware Peace Society, The, 108 Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.
5. Florida Peace Society, The, Orlando, Fla.
6. Georgia Peace Society, The, 321 No. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.
7. Indiana Peace Society, The, Indianapolis, Ind.
8. Iowa Peace Society, The, Grinnell, Ia.
9. Maine Peace Society, The, 95 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
10. Maryland Peace Society, The, Baltimore, Md.
11. Massachusetts Peace Society, The, 31 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
12. Minnesota Peace Society, The, 15 No. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
13. Missouri Peace Society, The, Columbia, Mo.
14. Nebraska Peace Society, The, 1834 So. 25th St., Lincoln, Neb.
15. New Hampshire Peace Society, The, Andover, N. H.
16. New York Peace Society, The, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
17. North Carolina Peace Society, Raleigh, N. C.
18. Oregon Peace Society, The, Oregonian Bldg., Portland, Ore.
19. Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
20. Rhode Island Peace Society, The, Providence, R. I.
21. Tennessee Peace Society, The, Chattanooga, Tenn.
22. Texas Peace Society, The, Dallas, Tex.
23. Utah Peace Society, The, Salt Lake City, Utah.
24. Vermont Peace Society, The, Brattleboro, Vt.
25. Washington Peace Society, The, 4706 Fourteenth Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.
26. Washington (D. C.) Peace Society, The 1736 G St., Washington, D. C.
27. Wisconsin Peace Society, The, Madison, Wis.

SECTIONS.

1. Auburn Peace Society, The, Auburn, N. Y.
2. Chicago Peace Society, The, 116 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
3. Cincinnati Arbitration and Peace Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4. Cleveland Peace Society, The, Cleveland, Ohio.
5. Cumberland Valley Peace Society, The, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

6. Derry Peace Society, The, Derry, N. H.
7. Duluth Peace Society, Duluth, Minn.
8. Fall River Peace Society, The, Fall River, Mass.
9. German-American Peace Society of New York, 107 East 112th St., New York City.
10. Hudson and Mohawk Rivers Peace Society, 37 Tweedle Bldg., Albany, N. Y.
11. Hudson Peace Society, The, Hudson, N. Y.
12. Italian Peace Society of New York, 2046 First Ave., New York City.
13. McKeesport League of Peace (J. E. Morrison, Sec.), McKeesport, Pa.
14. Minneapolis Peace Society, The, 1770 Knox Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
15. New Bedford Peace Society, The, New Bedford, Mass.
16. Niagara Peace Society, The, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
17. Norfolk Peace Society, The, Norfolk, Va.
18. Northern California Peace Society, 1119 Hobart Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
19. Northfield Peace Society, The, Northfield, Minn.
20. Pittsburgh Peace Society, The, Pittsburgh, Pa.
21. Poughkeepsie Peace Society, The, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
22. St. Paul Peace Society, The, 573 Ottawa Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
23. Southern California Peace Society, 1119 Hobart Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
24. Springfield Peace Society, The, Springfield, Mass.
25. Titusville Peace Society, The, Titusville, Pa.
26. William Ladd Peace Society, The, Exeter, N. H.
27. Youngstown Peace Society, The, Youngstown, Ohio.

ENTITLED TO ELECT A DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

1. American School Peace League.
2. American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.
3. Church Peace Union.
4. Commission on International Justice and Good Will, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.
5. World Peace Foundation.
6. World's Court League.

OTHER AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR PEACE.

1. American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation, Sub-Station 84, New York City.
2. American Neutral Conference Committee, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City (Rebecca Shelly).
3. American Peace and Arbitration League, The, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
4. American Peace Centenary Committee, Woolworth Bldg., New York City (John A. Stewart, Chairman Exec. Com.).
5. American School Peace League, The, 405 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
6. American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Baltimore, Md.
7. American Union Against Militarism, The, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
8. Anti-Imperialist League, 3 Spruce St., Boston, Mass.
9. Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, The, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
10. Association to Abolish War, The, 12 Hazelwood St., Roxbury, Mass.
11. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
12. Central Organization for a Durable Peace, American Branch, 130 Prince St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
13. Church Peace Union, The, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
14. Emergency Peace Federation, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
15. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America—Commission on International Justice and Good Will, 105 East 22d St., New York City.
16. Federation of International Policy Clubs, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
17. Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1405 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

18. Great Lakes International Arbitration Society, 147 West Euclid Ave., Detroit, Mich.
19. Intercollegiate Peace Association, The, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
20. International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, American Delegation, 1140 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
21. Interparliamentary Union, American Group, Washington, D. C.
22. Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y.
23. League to Enforce Peace, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
24. Moral Resistance League, Park Ave. and 34th St., New York City (Rev. John Hays Holmes).
25. Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.
26. Peace Association of Friends in America, Richmond, Ind.
27. Peace Association of Friends of Philadelphia, 20 South 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
28. Peace Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, 111 South 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
29. Rhode Island Radical Peace Society, Providence, R. I.
30. W. C. T. U. Peace Department, Winthrop Center, Maine.
31. Woman's Peace Party, The, 116 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
32. World Alliance of the Churches for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
33. World Peace Foundation, The, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
34. World's Court League, The, Equitable Bldg., New York City.

Certain Other Details.

The American Peace Society is now publishing and distributing 56 different pamphlets. During the year it has sold 116 other publications, 19 more than last year, some in large quantities. During the year it has issued 13 new pamphlets, leaflets, and circulars, 5 more than last year, totaling 68,000 copies, which is 51,500 more than last year. It has reprinted 6 of its pamphlets, with a total of 9,200 copies. One hundred forty-seven new books and 93 pamphlets have been added to the library. The list of publications has been revised twice during the year. A professional librarian has worked on part time in the arrangement of the library and in perfecting the index of the *ADVOCATE*. The number of orders for literature entered during the year, which does not include a large number of small orders, was 1,386, which exceeds last year by 249. In addition to supplying these requests for literature, about 3,500 pieces of literature have been distributed by the Society at different fairs, conventions, and the like.

The following facts reported from thirty-five of the fifty-four of our societies are worthy of record:

OFFICERS.

Presidents	34
Chairmen	1
Vice-Presidents	162
Vice-President acting as Secretary	2
Secretaries	27
Secretary-Treasurers	8
Treasurers	19
Others	35
Number Department Directors acting as Secretary-Treasurer	3
Number Department Directors acting as Secretary	1
Number Department Directors acting as Executive Secretary	1
Total officers, excluding Department Directors	286

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS.

Societies reporting Board of Directors	11
Total number serving as Directors	262

COMMITTEES.

Societies reporting:

Executive Committee	18	Total Members	140
Membership Committee	3	Total Members	42
Entertainment Committee	0	Total Members	0
Legislative Committee	1	Total Members	5
Literature Committee	2	Total Members	8
Publicity Committee	2	Total Members	18
Finance Committee	2	Total Members	16
Other Committees reported ..	15	Members other Committees	146
Total Committees	43	Total Members	375

SERVICES.

Societies reporting paid workers of their own	11
Officers paid by Societies	4
Regular clerical help paid by Societies	5
Occasional help paid by Societies	6
Societies in which services of paid Department Director are regularly utilized	5
Societies reporting no paid help	18
Societies with active volunteer help	3
Societies with occasional volunteer help	7
Societies with no volunteer help	18

HEADQUARTERS.

Societies maintaining permanent offices	9
Societies utilizing offices of paid Department Director ..	4
Societies having desk and phone only	3

AFFILIATIONS.

Societies reporting sectional societies	8
Total sections	17
Societies affiliated with other groups formally	3
Informally	9
Total number of such affiliations	37

REGULAR MEETINGS.

Number of Societies holding their annual meeting in January, 1; February, 3; March, 1; April, 2; May, 9; October, 3; December, 1.

Societies in which meetings are held quarterly, 1; bi-monthly, 1; monthly, 1.

Executive Committee meets monthly, 5; at call, 6.

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDS.

February 28 or 29, 2; March 31, 6; April 30, 7; May 31, 3; December 31, 1. Others: February 19, 1; November 24, 1.

MEMBERSHIP—1. METHOD OF SOLICITATION APPROVED.

Personal Interviews, preferred	12	Secondary	0
Public Appeals, preferred	6	Secondary	0
Personal Letter, preferred	5	Secondary	3
Form Letter, preferred	2	Secondary	3
Circularized Literature, preferred	0	Secondary	6
Advertising, preferred	0	Secondary	0

MEMBERSHIP—2. CLASSES OF MEMBERS IN 35 SOCIETIES REPORTING.

Annual	4,385
Sustaining	226
Contributing	191
Life	184
Honorary	174
Others	30
Societies having no dues, not receiving <i>ADVOCATE OF PEACE</i> , 3; members	136
Estimated total membership in Societies not reporting	871
Grand total all societies	6197

METHODS.

A summary of the methods employed by the thirty-five of our societies reporting reveals: Number furnish-

ing addresses during year, 21; total number of addresses delivered, 662; number of luncheons and dinners given, 31; societies issuing printed reports of year's activities, 9; issuing a periodical magazine, 1; issuing other literature, 14; number of pamphlets, etc., so issued, 55; number of pieces of literature so issued, 493,680; societies issuing no literature, 17; societies supporting or holding oratorical or essay contests, 11; number of contests so supported or held, 35; societies promoting observance of Peace Sunday, 11; promoting observance of Peace Day, 13; attempting to sound or influence public officials, 11; cooperating with the American School Peace League, 8; maintaining a lecture bureau, 15; maintaining an information bureau, 14; maintaining a press bureau, 18; that have instituted study groups, 4; holding formal meetings with other societies, 6; whose activities are mainly accelerated by work of Department Director, 7; totally inactive throughout year, 9; partially inactive, 7; active societies, 19.

Status of Membership in All Societies.

Societies whose present status is ascertainable.....	42
Societies in which over half members are paid up to date	16
Societies with all members fully paid.....	7
Societies with none paid up to date.....	10
Total in societies who are paid up.....	3,115
Total in arrears.....	2,919
Total renewals reported for year.....	2,381
Total new members in year.....	409
Total of deaths, resignations, and withdrawals for year	1,105
Societies showing increase of membership.....	7
Societies showing decrease of membership.....	31
Total net decrease.....	696

Brief Summary of the Situation.

The organized peace movement in America, outside the three large endowments, has been seriously crippled by the war now upon us. The Twenty-third Mohonk Conference, called for May 16, 17, 18, has been abandoned; the League to Enforce Peace has, we understand, withdrawn its workers from the field; the World's Court League plans to modify and restrict its activities; the Ford propaganda abroad, known as the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, has been stopped; the many temporary emergency societies engaged in obstructory measures in behalf of peace are for the most part quiescent; while the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Quakers, and a few other religious organizations are remaining true to their religious convictions, and the Emergency Peace Federation is planning a "conference" in New York City, May 30, 31, the fact remains that outside the work of the American Peace Society, little is now being done of a popular nature and regularly in the way of international peace.

The facts set forth in this report are not, however, wholly discouraging. It is true that approximately one thousand peace addresses have been given under the auspices of the American Peace Society during the last year. The faithful work of Dr. Tryon in New England, Mr. Townsend in Chicago, Mr. Root on the Pacific Coast, Dr. Hall in the South, Mr. Hunn and other of our workers, deserve special mention. Counting only eighteen of the societies reckoned as parts of the American Peace Society, we can report approximately \$75,000

received during the year for the promotion of our principles. The Carnegie Endowment is planning to add to its publications a new edition of "Peace and War," by William Jay, for ten years President of the American Peace Society, and a volume of the works of Elihu Burritt, one-time Secretary of the American Peace Society and editor of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. At the Second Annual Meeting of the American Institute of International Law, held in Havana, Cuba, during the week of January 22, 1917, there were adopted ten principles known as the "Declaration of Havana," which principles had been unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society at its semi-annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., two days before. The number of renewals of subscriptions to the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* ever since war was declared is encouraging.

The plan of regular correspondence between schools in the United States and schools in Central and South America, initiated at the Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H., by Miss Mary N. Chase, Secretary of the New Hampshire Division, with the assistance of Ambassador Naón, of Argentina, progresses steadily, limited only by the difficulty of reaching and arousing interest in educators in the other republics. We are at present in touch with and have encouraging response from such persons in Mexico, Brazil, and Peru. About a score of educators in this country have promised cooperation, and that without solicitation save through the columns of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

Over and above all, perhaps as never before in history, nations and men everywhere are demanding reorganizations that shall make for a permanent international peace. Monday of this week, for example, the principle of "a governed world," so long supported by this Society, received enthusiastic endorsement in England in a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting attended by twelve hundred representative men, including members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, held in London under the auspices of the *League of Nations Society*. The meeting was presided over by Viscount Bryce. Among the speakers were the Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury; Gen. Jan. Christian Smuts, Baron Buckmaster, Lord Hugh Cecil, and Viscount Harcourt. We are informed that thunderous applause greeted Lord Buckmaster when, in supporting the resolution, he advocated Germany's inclusion in the proposed league. Viscount Bryce spoke for civilization, we may believe, when he advocated "an agreement among civilized states which will serve as a basis for a permanent peace" and for "the observance of treaties and international law." This spirit and point of view permeates the thinking of statesmen everywhere, especially in our own country. By reminding ourselves of such support as this we peace workers may well take courage.

A Personal Word.

In December, 1900, Dr. Trueblood had recently returned from the Ninth Universal Peace Congress, which had been held in Paris from September 30 to October 5 of that year, and in which he had taken a conspicuous part. He was then at the flood-tide of his great powers. Filled with the inspiration of that Congress, he accepted many invitations to speak of it and of his high hopes for

what he always lovingly called the "Great Cause." It fortunately fell to my lot to hear one of those addresses. It was at one of the well-known Saturday luncheons of the Twentieth Century Club in Boston. That address made a profound impression upon my mind. I shall never forget the deep, rich voice, the magnificent physique, the transparent sincerity, the perfect accent as he quoted here and there a phrase from Frédéric Passy, Jean de Bloch, or other speaker in French. The address had all the width of vision and grasp of affairs typical of Dr. Trueblood. On that day I felt that my own narrow horizon had been infinitely widened. In any event, that was the beginning of my own receptive and abiding interest in the problems of peace and war.

When, six years later, at a meeting held in Hartford, Conn., I was invited to accept the Presidency of the Connecticut Peace Society, Dr. Trueblood being present, I could not refuse. For six years thereafter I gave volunteer service, such as it was, to the cause of the American Peace Society in Connecticut. The last two years of that period I was a Director of the American Peace Society. In December, 1911, the Society having moved to Washington, I was urged by Dr. Trueblood to accept the then newly-created office of Executive Director, but Mrs. Call and I found it difficult to give up the happy life in Hartford. In May, 1912, Dr. Trueblood came to Connecticut and urged again that I accept the position. Finally, upon the earnest representation that the American Peace Society was entering upon a career of extended usefulness backed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and upon the advice of trusted friends, and, as I was given to understand, with the approval of Senator Root, President of the Carnegie Endowment, and of Senator Burton, President of the American Peace Society, I accepted the position. My official connection with the American Peace Society, therefore, covers eleven years, six years as a volunteer worker, and five as an employed officer.

I beg your permission here to record these simple facts, and, further, that through these years my respect for this Society has gradually increased. The stress of the present war casts no shadow upon it, for it shines, I may say, by its own light. Those of us best acquainted with its long struggle for a more intelligent internationalism admire it most. But, speaking at this time for myself only, I wish I might, with your gracious indulgence, be permitted to enter upon the records, and now perhaps before it be too late, the further simple truth, of importance probably only to myself, that I have come to love this venerable Society.

Its light has been a light, though the blind have seen it not. The names of the men who served it in the early years include a surprisingly large share of the roll of those who built up the best things in our nation's life. Congress has often listened respectfully and at times with approval to its proposals and petitions. International Peace Congresses began within its councils. It has held the ideal of a governed world before its own eyes with marked consistency, and to the gaze of a bewildered and a bewildering world for nearly a century. Its goal is the goal of civilized States. Even if we, in our weakness, stumble and seem to fall, others will take

up the torch of this Society and carry it on to higher places with their wider reaches. No worthy organization dies for the want of support. The American Peace Society is a worthy organization. It will survive this war, as in the long run the right ever survives the wrong. You will agree with me that it is peculiarly appropriate, especially on this day, that we should recall two sentences from William Ladd's letter to Rev. Asa Cummings, under date of February 3, 1841. He said:

"Oh! that I had another life to devote to the holy cause of peace. It is a cause to die for."

That spirit has ever shone through the work of this Society. One cannot read the minutes of past meetings without feeling it. The older columns of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* are charged with it. Because of that spirit, the American Peace Society has written something of no little value into the chapters of American history. With Dr. James Brown Scott I, too, know of no peace society "with such traditions as those of the American Peace Society." I am sure you join with me in craving for it, especially in these dark days, a reconsecration of its high hopes and enduring ideals.

With the inspiration of this Society's past in our memories, fellow-members of this Board, with many thousands looking to us for steadiness of purpose and right counsel, may we, whatever demand our country may make upon us because of this war—and since the 6th of April I have thrice offered my services to my Government—may we dedicate anew all that we are to the establishment of that reign of the peace of justice for which this organization has stood and still stands.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR DEERIN CALL,

Secretary.

May 19, 1917.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917.

Balance on hand May 1, 1916.....	\$5,212.43
Total Receipts	35,652.92
Grand Total	\$40,865.35
Total Expenditures	36,147.03
Balance on hand April 30, 1917.....	\$4,718.32

ACCOUNT IN DETAIL

RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$706.89
Subvention from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.....	25,000.00
Permanent Peace Fund.....	4,002.19
Interest in the bank.....	61.66
Income investment, Reserve Fund.....	797.00
Cash payment, J. C. Kelly Mortgage Bond	1,500.00
Memberships	2,386.11
ADVOCATE OF PEACE, extra subscriptions	320.59
Literature	735.02
Miscellaneous	143.46

Total Receipts \$35,652.92

EXPENDITURES

Home Office:

Salaries of—	
President, Secretary, Assistant	
Editor, and Office Secretary....	\$8,308.33
Stenographers and clerks.....	1,322.02
Retiring allowance, Benj. F. True-	
blood	600.00
Office rent	1,140.00
Telephone	100.16
Postage, express, and telegraphing..	364.07
Office supplies and furniture.....	543.63
Sundries	358.03
Total	\$12,736.24

Field Work:

Salaries five Department Directors..	\$9,500.00
Traveling expenses	1,075.12
Appropriations to Branch Societies..	3,490.15
Special field expenses.....	374.39
Publicity	611.50
Sundries	51.20
Total	\$15,102.36

Publications:

Printing and mailing the ADVOCATE	
OF PEACE, pamphlets, etc.....	\$7,053.34
Books and literature purchased for	
reselling	1,219.39
Miscellaneous	35.70
Total	\$8,308.43

Grand total expenditures.....	\$36,147.03
Less total receipts.....	35,652.92
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	494.11

From cash on hand May 1, 1916.....	\$5,212.43
Cash on hand April 30, 1917.....	4,718.32
Cash on hand awaiting investment.....	1,500.00

Available balance \$3,218.32

RESERVE FUND

INVESTMENTS

APRIL 30, 1917.

	Par value.	Market value.
12 shares in the Pullman Co. stock...	\$1,200	\$1,728
17 shares in the Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.		
stock	1,700	2,006
24 shares in the Boston Elevated R'y		
Co. stock	2,400	1,632
12 shares in the Puget Sound Trac-		
tion, Light & Power Co., pfd. stock.	1,200	840
1 share in the Puget Sound Traction,		
Light & Power Co., common stock..	100	24
\$2,000 Northern Pacific-Great North-		
ern 4% joint bond, C., B. & Q. Col-		
lateral, coupon	2,000	1,920
\$4,000 Northern Pacific-Great North-		
ern 4% joint bond, C., B. & Q. Col-		
lateral, registered	4,000	3,840
Total	\$12,600	\$11,990

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WHITE,
Treasurer.

This is to certify that I have made an examination of the accounts and vouchers of the American Peace Society from May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917, and find them to be correct, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$4,718.32.

C. LOUIS ECKLOFF,
Auditor.

MAY 12, 1917.

THE CONQUERING ARMY

By KATRINA TRASK

From *The Humanitarian*

[It is regrettable that space does not permit printing here entire the following stirring poem. "The Statue of Peace" and "In the Vanguard," by the same author, are already familiar to our readers.—THE EDITORS.]

A mighty Host, implacable as Fate,
Has marched, unceasing, through the centuries,
Across the myriad passes of the earth.
Men of all countries and of every clime
Have swelled the countless number of the Host.
Their garments, crimson-dyed, drip human blood:
Their eyes are grim as graves: their rough-shod feet
Trample fair women and frail new-born babes:
Their hands, blood-stained, are quick to seize, to rend,
To ravage, to destroy.

* * * * *

Yet, ever, in the record of the years,
The conquest won, in turn, was swept away
By later conquests of the conquering Host.
Since time began, the devastating horde
Has left no permanent, no living mark;
Has no endurance found in victory:
Nothing but irremediable woe,
And bitter seeds for future harvesting—
Hot hatred, and fresh greed for after-strife.
Each hard-won truce was but a passing pause,
Each conquest but a transitory gain
In the long warfare of the waiting world.

* * * * *

After long centuries of savage reign,
The ruthless, devastating horde became
The finely finished flower of Christendom—
Baptized as Christians, civilized as men:
Today, a purpose consecrate they hold—
To guard high honor, and to serve mankind:
The glory of aggression they disclaim—
Vaunting ambition, selfishness, and greed:
In splendid armed peace they now await
The call of Duty—the appeal for help,
Then bravely march, with fine-intentioned zeal.
Yet still they are the mighty Host of Death,
Who consecrate themselves to butchery
With lofty purpose and supreme intent:
They kill for honor, and for justice slay.

* * * * *

Before they march,
The Army, in God's holy name, is blessed,
And over implements of war is made,
And on rewards for bravery is wrought
The awful and historic cross of Christ
Who died to teach men Love for all mankind.

The patient God, the while, looks down from Heaven
And laughs with humor infinite, divine.

He knows old ways will bring but old results.
To punish like with like, makes like, again:
The thistle from the thistle seed must spring:
Swords are the destined harvest of the sword.